By Times-Dispatch Carrier Dollvery Services Manufester and

Entered, January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1906.

HOW TO CALL TIMES DISPATCH. Persons wishing to communicate with The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask with The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask word from the office switchboard, will indicate the department or person with whom they wish to speak; When calling between 6 A. M. and 9 A. M., call to central office direct for 4041 composing room, 4042 business office, 4043 for mailing and press rooms,

it is not without good reason said, that he who has not a good memory should nover take upon him the trade of lying.

—Montaigne.

Now for a Showdown or Another Backdown.

The News Leader evinces a fondness for the by-ways and back-stairs of argument. which The Times Disputch has far as concerns the controversy which it. initiated between this paper and itself, sided, with the somewhat meek complaint that somebody has been treading on its Notwithstanding its ill-advised and unprovoked attack upon the integrity of this paper, it has had neither the hardihood to hazard an issue, nor the grace to retract what it felt it could not jus-

effort to becloud the plain issue with irrelevant and belated explanation can complicate the perfectly simple facts. statement which our neighbor so boldly "challenged" a few days ago it now tacitly admits, on second thoughts, to be altogether true. The circulation of the Sunday Times-Dispatch is, the News Leader now appears satisfied, greater newspaper in the State. Our neighbor finds itself, in short, in the unpleasant position of a man who, having loudly pounced that he is looking for trouble subsequently, when he sees it approaching, attempts an unostentatious sidestep.

persuading the News Leader to bring its vague contentions to a trial. Since our contest which it recently originated we may pause to dispose of a side issue. less pointed interest in the News Leader's exact comprehension speaking editorially of a coupon scheme through which it has "printed and sold" some 2,000 more copies than usual, it

"If the News Leader, on the strength of this extra and purely temporary in-erase, some of which is of no value to advertisers, would proclaim instantly a circulation of 29,000 dr 30,000, it would be in the same position as The Times-Dispatch, and it does not care to be

unwarranted and without druth, but that can wait. We pass over also the fact that the New Leader's admission regarding the worthlessness of some of its under the prodding of the News Leader.

that the News Leader distinctly states that it would not "proclaim instantly" its scheme, the implication being that It doesn't think that would be right.

Now, let us contrast this assertion with the actual facts. On Friday our neighbor "proclaimed" as its circulation for the day preceding, 27,653 copies.

On Saturday it proclaimed 22.233 Both these proclamations appear on its own front page. The 2.000 coupon circulation is there, after all. It appears to have been proclaimed as "instantly" as possible. Our friend, in brief, is in precisely the position of which it unguardedly says that "It does not care to be there.

No explanation of this discrepancy is desired from the News Leader. We have no wish to be treated to smart quibbles as to the real meaning of the words "proclaim" and "instantly." The Times. Dispatch is extremely desirous of getting on to something more substantial. We appear to find the opportunity for business at last in this statement on the part of our contemporary:

The public being kind enough to recognize our efforts by reading stendily, day in and day out and from one year's end to the other, from two to three or four times as many copies of the News Leader ar of any other Richmond newspaper, we feel very confortable, etc.

Here is a plain, that and unequivocal statement that the News Leader's regular, steady and yearly circulation is at least double that of The Times-Dispatch, afford-fessing Christians, among whom are ing, it would seem, no possible chance for men of great wealth, the effort so far technicalities, hair-splittings, subsequent explanations and evasions.

challenges and denies the truth of that statement, and demands the opportunity money with them to the next world; or to receive and offer evidence to prove that they can doubt that one of the most benevolent and plous purposes to or disprove. The Times-Dispatch demands that the News Leader's assertion which they could apply their money is in increasing the Yacilides for work tial commission, who shall be given the of those who are laboring for the pre-fullest opportunity to get at any fact servation from evil influences and the bearing in any way upon the circulation elevation of the minds and hearts of

We thus place our heighbor in a posi-tion where it must either show down or back down. Which does it prefer?

Mention was made in these columns sev-Texas for raising revenue for State purposes. The Texas plan proposes to abolish the assessment and collection of State the Legislature, when it meets every two years, fix by law the amount each county and city should pay into the State

Mr. Lawson Purdy, secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association, after reading the article in The Times-Dis-patch, addressed a letter to the editor, York, He remarks that the problem of livereing State from local taxation has all State revenue by means of special taxes, levied exclusively for State purposes. Then proceeding to elucidate the New York plan, he says:

"There are certain sources of revenue which may be devoted exclusively to State which may be devoted exclusively to State purposes without hardship to local communities and without checking production. One such tax, for example, is a moderate tax on the transfer of estates at death While a considerable part of the revenue of the State may be raised in this way by special taxes, there is frequently a templation to obtain all State revenue in this manner, and the certain evils which this policy brings with it have been obvious in the recent history of New York State, When all State revenue is derived from special taxes there is certain to be an inequality in there is certain to be an inequality in the contribution of different sections of the contribution of different sections of the State. A revenue derived wholly from inxes haid at unvarying rates engenders extravagance if the revenue is more than sufficient, and, if insufficient, there are ill-advised attempts to impose taxes on unsuitable subjects.

"If part of the State revenue, perhaps a layer part, is derived from special

n large part, is derived from special taxes, it is desirable that a balance should always be collected from a rate which shall vary as the needs of the

"A plan was recommended in the State of New York by the Tax Reform Association, which has all the virtues and none of the vices of the present method of levying a tax on properly as assessed by local officials, and has received the endorsement of most of the important commercial bodies and labor organizations of the State. By this plan the revenue required for the State is apportioned to the several counties in proportion to the gross revenue of the county and of all the taxing bodies. Local taxation that this form of apportionment would not

This plan is perfectly equitable, plan. Some countles and cities assess at 75 per cent, of the market value of the poses. It is clear, therefore, that those countles and cities which have the Constitution says that taxation shall be ty and city would pay for State purposes and The Times-Dispatch would like to see a scheme of taxation based upon that

For a New Y. M. C. A. Building.

One of the crying needs of Richmond to-day is a more commodious and better appointed building for the work of the Young Men's Christian Association The work of this association has become one of the most important factors for the comfort, protection, refinement and sulvation of young men. There is no other agency that is now known, or is likely to be known, that can possibly take its place. We unquestioningly provide for hospitals, asylums, poor-houses, jails, and penitentlaries, and even from time to time for scaffolds, where a wretched and wrecked life is summe rily ended. But we seem to forget that for all of the influences and conditions which require these several institutions "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." We spend, however, the pounds upon pounds of cure and withhold grudgingly and heartlessly the ounce of prevention,

Richmond imperatively needs a larger Young Men's Christian Association building and equipment; one that in some measure meets the requirements of her young men and boys. A strong effort has been made to secure the necessary money for this very necessary purpos and yet in this matter of duty and plet and with earnest appeals to many prohas been a pitiful and mortifying fail-ure. It is hard to believe that any The Times-Dispatch now and hereby of these Christian gentlemen of ample means expect to take any of their

what different sense. Quite enough has towards their fellow-man, or even if season, and every man should take adbeen said. We now oner a perfectly they are neither of these, if they have clear-out proposition for limitediate and an ordinarily intelligent and reasonable a store for the future. If a man does an ordinarily intelligent and reasonable a store for the future. If a man does not accumulate in seasons like this, how the support of an institution that does the work of the Young Men's Christian

Association.
It is gratifying to the friends of this Christian work to know that the Jap-aneso at least have learned its value, empire has offered free transportation on the railroads and transports for all

ilgher general in the army, including the field marshal and an imperial prince,

the Young Men's Christian Association preaching of Christian dogina, t was to distribute stationery, religious hospitals, and give graphophone concerts and magazines, and also have religious done to attract the Japanese to practical Men's Christian Association are now appealing to the people of Richmond. hard to believe that a deaf car will be turned by professing Christians to such meritorious claims upon their sympathy and their liberality.

Where Municipal Ownership

Pays.
On Lake Superior, in Canada, is Por Arthur, a town which was driven by necessity to co-operative administration through a quarrel between the Canadian miles away, purposing "to make grass line in order to keep in touch with th world. It so happened that considerable waterfalls were almost within the city power was developed. From street raila five cent fare, the telephone service is by a private company. The Bell Company used to charge \$36 a year for business telephone, which is now supplied for \$24, and a residence telephone costs only \$12 a year.

The troubles that befell Glasgow have not yet come upon Port Arthur, for the municipal administration. Conditions for municipal operation in Port Arthur are ideal, and almost impossibly rare for more normally constituted communities The strong hand of imminent danger drove Port Arthur to municipal opera tion, and a keen appreciation of the need for eternal vigilance has kept the citi zens from the apathy and graft which have wrecked so many other utoplan schemes.

York Evening Post says: "The most conspicuous citizen of the town is a member of the Rullway and Light Commission. The membership of Light Commission. The membership of the commission is restricted to three, and one is elected each year. It is a greater honor to be a member of the commission than it is to be Mayor or Alderman. The citizen who has been honored by his municipality as a member of the board must serve without pay. He is not allowed to issue a pass to a member of his own family.

and the manufacturer must do business with it. The controlling officials, serving with it. The controlling officials, servine, without pay, save all of the salaries which go to cat up so much of the profits of public utilities elsewhere, and because of these and other reasons one would hardly be justified in pointing to this town of 16,000 as proof pesitive that municipal ownership is justifiable in American cities.

"From the very beginning the municipal

"From the very beginning the municipal ownership was a success. Here is the latest statement of income and expenditures issued by the corporation:

Gress Cost of Income, admin. Frofit. The street railroad \$2,005 \$2,000 \$10,000 From the electric light... \$5,225 \$2,000 \$10,000 From the telephone sys'm. \$5,711 \$1,000 \$2,821 "The figures given under 'cost of administration' include the salary for superintendence and the cierical staff required for the operation of these industries."

On a gross investment of \$1,000 000 in

On a gross investment of \$150,000 in public utilities Port Arthur carned a net income last year of \$38,000, "It must be remembered, however, that the men who supply the brains and directive force of its municipal undertakings serve with out remuneration, something that would hardly be possible in a city of some mil lions. Until the size of the city much increases, the prophecy of Port Arthur's Mayor, who said "I confidently expect to see the day when the property owners of this town will walk up to the auditor's office and each receive a check as his proportional share of the profits from the operation of our utilities, after his taxes are paid," is not likely to be fulfilled. From any standpoint, however it is a most interesting exhibit of what s municipality can successfully accomplish under certain conditions.

A Hint in Season.

The trade reports for the week show that there has been no recession whateoever in the so-called "wave of prosperity," All through the summer, trade and industry have been as active as possible, and we have really had no dull senson this year. The outlook for fall trade is about as promising as it could be. With bountiful crops, with plenty of gold, with all the factories in the land working on full time, and especially with labor employed at good wages, it is conceded that the country is altogether more prosperous than ever before in its history.

of the two papers.

Young men of the community. It is alAt the head of its most recent exposimost incomprehensible how men who proing it freely, and we fear that many of
truth, it is generally unwise for a phy-

tion of methods for letting a "challenge" tess and call themselves Christians, or them are spending all they are making, die a natural death, the News Leader whether they profess and call themselves and laying by nothing for the proveblad coserves: "Enough said," We cordially Christians or not, if they are simply rainy day that must come sooner or later citizens of good heart and well disposed to every household. This is the harvest times come by and by?

Another word of warning: In times like this the speculative fover is apt to become more or less epidemic, and sharp to sell gold bricks. All sorts of schemes are devised; gold mines, coal mines, oil wells and the like are capitalized at an enormous figure, and the stock so to 1,000 per cent, profit in a little while. Common sense would seem to suggest that tures. The schemes which promise times how they invest money. It is a wild season, and provident men will not lose their heads. If they do, they will lose their money.

Mr. Roosevelt on Spelling.

What a delightfully surprising, dictato commanding and absolutely prescient ruler is T. Roosevelti Beside his scintillant and multifarious genius, the lesser capacities of William of the scimetar moustaches pales into the insignificance of duliest medicority, Neither Burke nor Demosthenes ever made orstion to larger audiences, or climbed to greater heights by the platitudinous ladder of obvious denunctation for the physical man wielding the big stick over the small man who is trying to run away, than Mr.

San Juan, our President is greatest f all in the peaceful solitudes of education and philosophy.

but what other nation has a ruler who able to force his knowledge on others. The Czar doubtless could issue a uRase With T Roosevelt, no such potty sideration need be reckoned with. no matter how it is spelled. So we will by the Mayor. This leaves the matter a thorofare thru the wood as a sithe cuts grass, the not so quick as a summer girl is carest by some pedagog trapt by

lemand for "t"s and the despised "z' coms large once more among the popul

This change will cost the printers s pretty penny, and will destroy many land Roosevelt has given no thought to such contingencies, but what right or duty is reaching question than of spelling made the standard of measurement. Are we going to take the President's preference as the standard of accepted orthography

Prayer.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "Whatsoever ye ask in prayer, believ-ing, ye shall receive."—Matt. xxi. 22,

What do you know about God? tle. What do you know about the laws of spiritual intercourse? Very little. Why, then, do you pray? We answer with parallel questions. What do you know about electricity? Very little. What do you know about the laws of elec-tricity? Very little. Why, then, do you same reason that we ride in the trolley car. The trolley car brings us to our destination; the prayer gives us the inspiration of comfort, illumination and strength for daily needs.

The skeptic asks, Is it conpelvable that God should set aside the laws of nature at the request of one of His children? We answer that question with another is it conceivable that a fellow-man should set aside the laws of nature at the request of one of his fellow-men? When your child is sick, why do you call in a physician? Can he set aside the laws of nature? No, but he understands the laws of nature better than you do, and by using them brings back health to the sick child. If a physician, whose knowledge and power are very limited, can do this, why should we disbelieve that God, with His larger wisdom and larger power, can do so? The argument of the skeptle against prayer, based on the uniformity of nature, is equally an argument against all requests by one person to another person, and, indeed, against all activity of any kind. The uniformity of nature does not provent us from helping one an other, neither does it prevent God from

But God already knows what things w have need of before we ask Him; why then, should we ask Him? Will He yield to our teasing what He would not give to our needs? No. But usking is often the necessary condition of receiving. It is useless for a doctor to prescribe a medicine which the patient will not take. It is useless for the friend to offer advice which his friend will not accept. In

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Convenient for tourists. J. H. Lyon. D.D.S.

neking is sincero, we open our minds to the divine result, our hearts to the divino inspiration, as by going to a friend wo

communion, followship, the interminating of our life with God's life; conversation with the All Father. Sometimes it is merely listening to Him. "Be still, and know that I am God." is prayer. "O that I might know where I might find Him!" is prayer. "Commune with your own heart upon your bed, and be still," is is listening," is prayer.

ride to school in the morning because he his father in the flickering firelight and cesses, his fallures, his temptations, his times he has had and the disappoint how he has carried himself in them all says a word, and at the end of the hall hour's communing the boy, who of his father's life, gons to his bed res million dollar naval review, even greater, ed, refreshed, invigorated, ready to take us for what lies before us, is prayer. To deny the possibility of such to deny an experience as old and as uni

> A Times-Dispatch reader wishes know what has become of the proposal to establish public baths in Rich mond. Mr. John P. Branch recently upon certain conditions. The Council has complied to the letter with Mr. Branch's entirely in Mr. Branch's hands, and he

Colonel W. J. Perry, of Staunton, has Wayne Anderson, of the Seventleth Virginia Regiment. Congratulations to Col officer, and is entitled to the praise and thanks of the Commonwealth He retires with all the honors of ar

honorable soldier. They, however, who buy the campaig

cigars are pleasantly conscious that disturbances down in Havana have nothing

straits." which inspires us to wish that Panama was likewise. It would save

The President's conversion to Karnagi's fonetics brings the world face to face with a sudden need of purified

vash-out on the line. Monday, we believe, is the usual day.

If Mr. Bryan must feel indisposed the billow, we trust that his sickne may be home, not sea.

Obscurity appears to have swallowed the incarcerated person of Mr. Henry

Thaw. Are you feeling more bullish on potted ham nowadays?

Also President Roosevelt's new order will bring on quite a spell of joking.

The Seagirt Junket.

The Seagirt Junket.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—The dally papers amounce that by order of the Governor, a detail of one major, two captains, seven lieutenants, five serseants, one corporal and one private, has been designated (as representative of the Virginia Volunteers), whose duty it shall be to proceed to Seagirt, N. J. there to shine forth upon a goreless hold and shoot at targets for the honor of our grand old State.

Thus, ten officers, who are theoretically supposed to be guildled for other duties than those imposed on the men with the gune; six non-commissioned officers, and one lone private solder, presumed to be a fair draft from the lighting force of the State, are sent upon a rather costly expedition-for what?

Yanity! Vanity!

The eight or nine hundred dollars which this trip will cost the State if apportioned among the various commands of the State soldery, and judislously expended on the sulisted men in instruction and target practice on their home ranges, would result in more material benefit of the service than all the 'team' shooting at national target contests in a decade. I wonder, too, if our boys will be able held by the champions—the Twenty-fourit United States Infantry.

Viriginian, Fredericksburg, Va.

> ESTABLISHED 1865. Woodward & Son, Lumber Merchants.

Yellow Pine, White Pine, Hard Woods and Mahogany, SAW-MILLS at Ford, Dinwiddle Co. and Chule, Amelia Co., Vi. YARDS in Richmond and Manchastar, covering seven across. OFFICE, NINTH AND ARCH STS., Richmond, Va.

Seven Days in American History

1705—Chief Juatice Hutchinson assalled in Buston and his house sacked.
1707—18,000 killed by an earthquake at Mariinique, in the West Indies, 1806—First petroleum well opened at Titusville, Pa.
1858—Lieutenant Monatt U. B. N., selses the American slave ship Eche and takes her into Charleston, S. C.
1874—Disguised men take sixteen negroes from the jail at Trenton, Tenn., and hang them; one of the earliest lynchings.

August 27th.

August 27th.

1621—Fynal overthrow of the empire of the Montesumas; City of Mexico taken by Cortes, and King Gustemosin executed after torture.

1776—Batlle of Long Island; Americans defeated by overwhelming force of British.

1565—Pedro Menondes, one of the cruelest of Spanish adventurers, arrives in Flerida, commissioned by the Spaniss King to extirate the Huguenots and establish a colony.

1009—Hudson casts anchor in Delaware Bay.

the fiscal year from January 1 to July 1, to take effect in 1842. 1804—Gen. Sheridan resumes offensive op-

erations in the Shenandonh Valley. 1893—Lower House of Congress passes t bill repealing the Sherman silver-purchasing act.

Congress adjourns, and the Wilson tariff bill becomes a law without the signature of President Cleve-

August 29th.

629-Charter and government of Massa-chusetts Company transferred to the

colony.

1642—Meeting of New York's first representative assembly.

1814—Alexandria, -Va., ransomed from burning by payment to the British of 21 ships, 10,000 barrels of flour, and 1,000 hogsheads of tobacco.

1850—Pro-slavery men defeat John Brown and the abolitionists at Ossawatomic Kuns.

Union forces.

1834—The Democratic National Convention at Chicago nominates General George B. McClellan for President.

Views of the Virginia Editors

The Black Flag in Wall Street.

The Black Flag in Wall Street.

Reproducing the article from The Times-Dispatch on the Union Pacific coup, the Cuipeper Exponent says:

In the above plain statement of facts and severe arraignment of a gang of unscrupulous robbers. The Times-Dispatch hits the nail squarely on its head when it says: "It is such flagrant, unpunished and triumphant breaches of law and morals that make the socialists and give them their arguments. It is such men as these that are the enemies of the society in which they live."

In what our Richmond contemporary says there is food for grave thought. It is outrageous that a few men can so manipulate their trust as to bring about such a result. It is outrageous that the laws of our land permit of such thevery, The fact that the King of England was let in on the ground floor and cleaned up 43,500,000 does not lend one tota of respectability to the dirty job.

Henrico Roads.

Treasurer Hechler, of Henrico county, is advocating a new plan for making road improvements in his county. He advocates the creation of a road commission, whose sole duty shall be to look after the highways of the county. The supervisors have their hands full of other things that of necessity engage their time and attention, and consequently they can give the roads but little time and attention. By taking the superintendence of roads out of their hands and putting it in the hands of a road commission, it is argued that the work will be done, and that in the end the expense would be less than under the present system. The plan sounds all right, and might be productive of good results. At any rate, it is worth trying.—Chase City Progress.

Wise Council.

There seems to be something of a disturbance among the Republicans of the Ninth Virginia District, because, it is claimed. Colonel Slemp, their candidate for Congress, was very drunk in Bristol last week, and while in that condition butted into the Democratic Congressional Convention then in session here. He not only butted in, so the complaint goes, but he made himself disagreeable by his more or less disorderly conduct, bringing disgrace upon himself and upon the grand old party of the district, whose nomines he is. A lot of Republicans over in the Ninth are swearing by the eternal that they will not vote for him and some of them are calling for another "hose" to make the race.

We would advise the Democrats of the Ninth District to be not deceived by this clamor of alleged protest, or this display of so-called virtuous indignation upon the part of the party of the other part. The Republicans know Colonel Slemp, and he knows them, and we all know them both.

Anyhow we would caution the Democrats of the Ninth Virginia to proceed about the conduct of their campaign just as though Colonel Slemp had never been accused of being drunk and disorderly, and the Republicans had never been reported as being on the verge of revolt.—Bristol Courier.

Misapplied Mythology.

Another One.—"What are you going to call your verses?" asked Joacley. "Ahl that reminds me of a little thing a servant girl of ours dashed of the other gast of as little thing a servant girl of ours dashed of the outself for our saised of the means get of our saised of the first fish, "Seems to have got a big the first fish, "Seems to have got a little thing as ervant girl of ours dashed of the saise of the first fish, "Essems to have got a little thing as ervant girl of ours dashed of the outself fish of a sudden." "Yes, replied the other; "the managed to wriggle off a hook this morning, and then heard the fisherman bragging about his size."—

Philadelphia Ledger.

In Arkensaw, "Sue!" "What is it, little withing as the fisherman bragging

Industrial Activity in Giles.

The Pearisburg special published in our yesterday's issue, portrays' the famed old county of Giles as fairly humming and pulsing with industrial activity. Our correspondent tells us of the completed organization of a company having in yew the utilization of the water power of Walker's Creek for the purpose of generating a vast ejectrical force by which a railway from the Pearisburg depot to the town of Pearisburg may be operated, ejectric lights furnished for that place, as well as supplying power for manufacturing undertakings. Further, the dispatch says that this enterprise, "in connection with the large veneer and lumber plant now being constructed at the Narrows; the building of the Tidewater Railway through the entire distance of time county; the extension of the Big Siony Railway by the Norfolk and Western from Big Stony Junction, in this county, to Covingion; the extension of the Wile Creek Railway up into Bland county, and probably to Saltville, in connection with the other manufacturing and agricultural enterprises in the county, is fast bringing Giles to the front as one of the leading counties in the State."

Good for Giles, it is inspiring to know that the people of that great county are awake to the demands of industrial privaces, and that realisation of a great prosperity is fast pressing upon the heels prosperity is fast pressing upon the heels of their public-spirited endeavors.—Lymoh burg News.

Many a fellow who does his level best to be funny is really very flat.

Many a fellow who does his level best to be funny is really very flat.

August 30th.

nill, N. H., 100 persons. 1718—Eight hundred French emigrants arrive at Dauphine Island. They, later found New Orleans. 1755—Stonington, Conn., attacked by Brit-

Areo-Bioningion, Conn., attacked by Britsish.

1776-A heavy fog enables General Washington to retire from Long Island
to New York, after being defeated
by the British.

1781-Count de Grasse arrives in Chesapeake Bny with a French fleet of
twenty-eight vessels.

1813-Fort Mins, in Alabama, surprised
by Creek Indians and its defenders
massacred.

1862-Confederates victorious in the battie of Manassas, or second battle of
Bull Run.

August 51st.

August 3/st.

1791—George Hammond, the first minister from Great Britain, received by President Washington.

1801—General Fremont proclaims martiat law in Missouri and military emancipation to sinver of secessionists.

1804—Battle of Jonesboro; both sides attack, but neither can dislonge the other.

tack, but neither can dislonge the other.

1864—President Lincoln issues a proclamation of thank-stiving for Union victories.

1885—National debt at highest point, a report showing it to be on this day \$2,865,807,024.56.

1896—Charleston earthquake; fifty-seven persons killed; property damage of \$500,000,000.

1803—Six hundred people lose their lives in cyclone along the Georgia and Carolina consts.

Carolina coasts.

September 1st.

1667-Indians burn the greater part of Deorfield, Mass.

1702-Colony of Carolina, by its provincial assembly, votes against an hereditary nobility.

1851-Hudson and Mohawk Railroad opened from Albany to Schenectady.

1861-General Narcisco Lopes, the Cuban fillingterer, executed.

1851—General Narcisco Lopes, the Canada fillbusterer, executed. 1858—Mob on Staten Island destroys quar-antine hospitals. 1862—General Phil Kearny killed in the battle of Chantilly.

Rhymes for To-Day

Some Bad Spells.

HERE comes from the Bay of the Oyster And airy assurance from me;
I moan an alse and alocke,
But how my meek head to the storm—
For Teddy's come out as the backer
Of spelling reform.—
[Ay, tedy is out as the backa
Uv speling refawrm].

Cry halt to your screams and your

curses—
There's nothing to do but accept;
Why think of us chaps who do vers
(Or poems we like them yelept).
Our hearts are just agony wholly,
Our pencils run slowly and awed;
We're learning the lings of Foley
And Artenns Ward.—

Ley luming the lings uy foly

ime trubbled and downharted verify,
but yet there is wun re uv lites
ive rapt up mt old dikshunary
to slip out and sel it tonite,
the lexicon market is slumping;
ime harish on those I have bord
and starting mt finances jumping
by seling 'em short.

H. S. R.

Merely Joking.

Another One.—"What are you going to call your verses?" asked Joakley. "A Broken Vase." repiled Rimer. "And that reminds me of a little thing a servant girl of ours dashed off the other day."—Philadelphia Press.

